Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1807. [No. 2011.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE-STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of *Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.*
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Twenty thousand lbs.

Porto Rico Green Coffee and

St. Croix Sugars, received per sch'r. Fletcher and Tilley, from St. Thomas—
For sale by
R. Veitch and Co.
on
C. Powell.

July 21. dtf

FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,
An assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS*, from eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—part of them intitled to drawback.
Ravens Duck,
French Brandy,
Catilonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks.
New-England Rum, in barrels.
Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.
May 7. d

A Miller Wanted.

☞ To a Man who understands the Milling Business, and can produce good recommendations for industry, sobriety, &c. liberal wages will be given by applying to
M. MILLER.
June 20 d.

District of Columbia:

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels cleared from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.
May 16. d

Twenty five Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY, sometime in the months of November or December last,

A NEGRO MAN by the name of *SAM*, who was hired in the town of Alexandria to a Mr. *Robert Smith*. He was about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very strait, of rather a yellowish or tawny complexion, stutters a little, has a soft voice, and generally seems humble and timid when spoken to. He had a wife at Col. Jennings's in the county of Caroline, and may perhaps now be lurking in that neighborhood, but I think it more probable he may have gone to the state of Maryland.—If he is taken in the state of Virginia and brought to me I will give the above reward; if in the state of Maryland and brought to me I will give *Thirty Dollars* reward.

Baldwin M. Lee.

Virginia, Westmoreland county, July 24. [30] d

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber attends at his office on *TUESDAY* and *SATURDAY* in every week, agreeable to law, for the purpose of transacting testamentary and all other business appertaining thereto: on which days all persons concerned are required to attend.

Alexander Moore,
Register of Wills for Alex. County.
August 1. law8w

FOR SALE,
THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT,
SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunting Creek, called *Rural Felicity*, formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice.—For terms apply to RICHARD LEWIS.
April 28 co

Just Received,

By the brig Louisa, John Macnamara, master, from Madeira, and for sale by the subscriber,
7 pipes and 12 quarter casks prime London particular WINE, *of the brand of Scott & Co. fit for immediate use.*

James Patton,
August 21.

☞ *ALSO,*
Bills on London for Sale,
Drawn by J. P.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per schooner Patty from Portsmouth
AND FOR SALE BY
Lawrason & Fowle,
50 tons PLAISTER
100 boxes SOAP
50 boxes Mould and Dipped CANDLES
20 barrels MACKAREL, and
200 boxes Nova Scotia HERRINGS.
August 8

WANTED,
A MILLER who is master of his business, to take care of a *merchant mill*.—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to Mr *Joseph Smith*, Alexandria.
March 17. d

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at public sale, for ready money, on the premises, on Wednesday the 12th of August next, the estate called CLIFTON on Panther-Skin in Loudoun county, consisting of 205 acres of land, on which was formerly erected a merchant and saw mill, distillery, &c. or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise 1600 D and the costs of suit, to satisfy Joseph Tidball.

This sale is made pursuant to a decree of the county court of Loudoun, at which time and place due attendance will be given by
The Commissioners.
July 13. [21]

THE badness of the weather on Wednesday last, prevented a sale of the above property on that day as advertised. It will again be offered for sale on the 12th of September next, at the same place and upon the same terms as above.

The Commissioners.
August 19. dts

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.
WINES.
Madeira,
Busellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimne, stone spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

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NOW LANDING

At Powell's wharf, from on board sloop Maria Antoinette, from St. Jago de Cuba, and for sale by the subscribers—
62 hhds Molasses
65 barrels green Coffee
226 boxes Segars, superior qua.
ALSO ON HAND,
25 barrels Coffee
1700 lbs Bees Wax
270 Spanish Hides
10,000 bushels Salt.

Wadsworth and Butler.
September 3. d1w eotf

CARRIAGE FOR HIRE.

THE subscriber has provided himself with an elegant Carriage and four good Horses with a careful driver, which he will accommodate the public with on a short notice.

John Hodgkins,
Who continues the HORSE MARKET, and will be happy to serve his friends.
August 29, law3t*

For BOSTON,

The Brig MARY,
ROBERT B. HALL, Master;
Will sail in a few days, and will take a few hundred barrels on freight if immediate application is made to
Lawrason and Fowle—
Who have for Sale,
The CARGO of said Brig,
Consisting of
112 tons plaister Paris; 20 pipes Holland gin, of a superior quality; 150 boxes brown soap; 20 ditto chocolate.

IN STORE,
10 bales Beerboon gurrahs; 15 chests imperial and hyson teas; 20 hhds. and 30 barrels N. E. rum; 5 pipes French brandy; 10 do. Holland gin; 1 pipe Madeira and 30 cases claret wine; 20 hhds. retailing molasses; 5 hhds. and 60 barrels Muscovado and clayed sugars; 6 casks superior oil; 10 boxes spermaceti, 150 do. mould, and 30 do. dipt candles; 150 do. brown soap; 100 ditto chocolate; 40 ditto cod-fish; a few quintals ditto, suitable for family use; 150 boxes herrings; 2 casks English sewing twine; 1 case cotton and wool cards; 50 kegs Bellona gunpowder, and a quantity of cheese.
August 21.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the Honorable the United States Circuit Court, of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, will be sold, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September next, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months—

One Moiety of a Tract of Land,
called 'ABINGDON,' formerly the residence of Mr. Robert Alexander, *lying on the Potomac and four-mile-creek, and about three miles above the town of Alexandria, commanding a handsome view of the Potomac, Alexandria, Washington City and George-Town, and the new road to Washington passing nearly through the center of the tract, which contains five hundred and fifty-three acres, and is laid off into fourteen lots of different sizes to accommodate purchasers, a plat of which may be seen at any time on application to the subscribers.*

☞ *The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.*

Thomas Swann,
G. Deneale,
Edmund I. Lee,
Comr's.
August 28 dts

JAMES SANDERSON
Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,
5000 lbs. best Green Coffee
10 tierces fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins
12 tierces green Copperas
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
10 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica
30 barrels N. E. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
12 boxes Tin Plates.
AND IN STORE,
26 hhds. south Potomac Tobacco.
May 11.

To be Rented,

A three story Brick Dwelling and Ware house, on King and Henry-streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.
For terms apply to
Jonathan and M. Scholfield.
May 1. co

☞ TWO APPRENTICES to the *Biscuit-baking* business, will be taken on application to
B. RICKETTS.
September 4. d3w

Pursuant to a Decree
Of the honorable the circuit court of the district of Columbia, in a suit depending, in Alexandria county, in chancery, wherein Colin Auld, administrator of Robert Milligan, deceased, is complainant, and William Wilson, defendant, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on SATURDAY, the FIFTH day of SEPTEMBER NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at the coffee-house in the town of Alexandria, for ready money,

ALL the said William Wilson's right and title in and to three fourth parts of an undivided interest in the whole of the lands heretofore attached to the Keep-Tryst furnace, being about 1400 acres, with the exception of the works and 221 acres sold to the government of the United States, lying in Berkley, now Jefferson county, near Harper's ferry.

Charles Lee,
Tho's Swann,
Com'rs.
August 4 2awts

☞ By reason of the absence of the Commissioners, the sale of the above mentioned property is postponed until *Saturday*, the 26th current, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, at the coffee-house, when it will take place.
September 4.

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY, from the subscribers, on Tuesday the first instant, a Negro Man, named BEN, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout made, seems to have an impediment in his speech when interrogated—took with him sundry cloaths not recollected. FIVE DOLLARS will be given if taken up and secured in the county of Alexandria; TEN DOLLARS if taken up and secured ten miles from Alexandria; & TWENTY DOLLARS if taken up and secured twenty miles or upwards from Alexandria—And we will give Twenty Dollars over and above to any one who will prove to conviction any person who may harbor or secrete the said Negro.

Masters of vessels and all others are strictly forbid carrying off said Negro at their peril.

Jamieson & Anderson.
Sept. 4 dtf

Journeyman Shoemakers.

WANTED immediately, twenty Journey man Shoemakers, to make strong shoes, to whom constant employment will be given.—Also a Foreman capable of conducting a small manufactory.

Bootmaking carried on as heretofore on New-Jersey Avenue, where there is on hand a large assortment of fashionable Boots.

John Minchin.

☞ Five or six Apprentices wanted to the Boot and Shoemaking business. Apply as above.
Washington City, Sept. 3. 3t‡

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of the said county letters of administration on the personal estate of *Forrest Richardson*, late of the county aforesaid deceased: ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second day of March next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate And all those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this second day of September, 1807.

Elizabeth Richardson,
Administratrix.
September 2 [3] 2aw3w

On Wednesday, *9th instant,*
At three o'clock, in the afternoon, will commence the sale of the Personal Estate of *F. Richardson*, at his late dwelling, in Fairfax-street, near the Mall.

E. RICHARDSON.
September 2. [3]

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

ADDRESS *of the Editor of the* WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

IN offering myself to the public as the conductor of a paper which has hitherto held a high rank in the political warfare of our country and which derives some consequence from its locality: propriety not less than custom seems to require that I should make an explicit avowal of those political sentiments which I entertain, and of the principles by which in my editorial career, I mean to be governed. In making this avowal I shall not be seduced by popular opinion, or led away by the fashionable doctrines of the "passing times;" but shall "speak as my understanding instructs me, and as my honesty puts it to utterance."

The parties which at present divide the United States, took their rise previous to the formation of that constitution which now binds us together, and stamps us a nation. Before its adoption the then opposition assumed a definite form and arrayed themselves under the banner of principles at war with those contained in that instrument. This opposition did not cease with the adoption of the constitution; but extended itself to its administration. During the first session of the federal congress it distinctly shewed itself and it acquired new boldness, and evinced a more bitter malignity, on the adoption of each successive important measure under the administration of Washington and Adams. At length the party which had been the minority became the majority, and to them was entrusted the administration of that very form of government to which they had ever declared themselves hostile.

Believing as I firmly do that the constitution of the United States is the most perfect model of a free government which human wisdom has ever devised, believing that its adoption was not only necessary, but essential to our existence as a nation, as well as to the safety and well being of the individual states; believing that during the first twelve years of its existence, it was administered in its true spirit, and with a well judged attention to the interest and happiness of the United States—believing that the leaders of the party now in power, never did nor never will feel any attachment to that constitution which they so warmly but ineffectually opposed; believing that they obtained their power by intrigue, deception and calumny; believing that the system they have pursued since their accession to power is calculated to weaken the national compact; to enervate the arm of national strength; to lower the tone of national dignity; to lessen respect abroad and confidence at home. I cannot for a moment hesitate in the choice of principles for my government. The *Washington Federalist* whilst under my direction will pursue the same objects and advocate the same principles, which it has heretofore done while in abler hands, and better fitted for the editorial contest. Not contenting myself with a beggarly account of passing events, or a dry detail of public transactions, I shall claim the right of judging of the conduct of public men and the tendency of public measures; of exposing the wickedness of the one or the folly of the other, of sounding the tocsin of alarm when danger threatens, or bestowing the mead of praise where praise is due; and this right I will exercise to the full measure of those talents with which it has pleased God to endow me, and with a diligence which toil shall not lessen, and a perseverance which difficulty shall not abate.—Placed at the head quarters of democratic folly and intrigue, I will watch her manœuvres with keen circumspection, and develope her schemes with promptitude and truth. With the *national good* for my object and the constitution for my guide, aided by such lights as a limited reading and by such observation as a life of more than common variety, amid a fortune of more than usual vicissitudes can afford; without any undue partiality for or prejudice against any foreign nation, but in all cases endeavoring to keep on the "American side of the question," I shall press forward in that path which principle prescribes—which a Washington marked out—which a horde of worthies have travelled—the plain, straight, elevated path of FEDERALISM.

The duties of a federal editor are, at this moment, arduous and important.—They require a firmness, a determination in the cause of truth which cannot be shaken or diverted by the obloquy of hired defamers, or the more threatening terrors of the midnight dagger.* Thus far I flatter myself I shall be found in some degree qualified. But they also require a variety of knowledge; an acuteness of reasoning; a force of expression; a quickness in detecting and facility in exposing those hidden and dangerous errors, which, beneath the plastic hand of democracy, assume the form and semblance of patriotism, to which I can make but feeble pretensions. I cannot, in the field of controversy, vie with a *Park*, a *Coleman*, a *Bronson*, and a host of others who might be named; but what I lack from the feebleness of my force, or the unskilfulness of my aim, I must endeavor to compensate by the ardor of my zeal and the tenseness of my industry.

But that to which I must be principally indebted for whatever share of patronage the public may be pleased to bestow on me, is the advantage of my situation. The utility of a federal paper at the seat of the general government, must be so obvious to all who will take the trouble of reflecting on the subject, that it would be a waste of time to insist upon the position. Upon such paper must all the federal editors throughout the union depend, in a great measure for the proceedings of the government and the schemes of the cabinet. The debates of congress, which ought to form part of the reading of every politician & every quidnunc, would be alone sufficient to recommend to public support a paper which would impartially and faithfully detail them. In that body are proposed and adopted all the important measures of our government. There are their principles debated, their tendencies examined, their fallacy exposed, or their propriety shown: and he who will carefully read, and thoroughly understand, such legislative arguments, cannot long be ignorant of the principles of our government, or blind to the interests of our country. Carefully to take, and promptly to publish these debates, must ever form a prominent feature in the duties of an editor stationed at this place. To comply with this duty, arrangements are now making, and previous to the meeting of congress will be completed; so that the readers of the Washington Federalist may depend on having a faithful report of the proceedings and debates of congress at their next session, which promises to be as interesting as any that preceded it. But the expence of this arrangement will be very great.—An able reporter cannot be obtained under 25 or 30 dollars per week. To enable me to meet this expence I depend on a liberal subscription and prompt payment.

It might be improper to close an address of this kind, without expressing my sentiments on a recent event of great magnitude—an event which has agitated the public mind to a degree scarcely paralleled in the annals of our country, and which wears the aspect of serious consequences. Let it then be distinctly understood that the emotions of indignation and abhorence, with which I first heard of the outrage committed by the British ship of war Leopard upon the U. States frigate Chesapeake, though somewhat calmed, have not yet subsided—that I still view it as a flagrant violation of our national sovereignty and as an injury that calls in a voice loud and distinct for ample reparation or national vengeance. What that reparation should be, is for the constituted authorities of the country to determine; and I hold it to be the duty of every American to rally round their government, and support them in the maintenance of the national independence and honor of their country. I deem it a clear principle that *national ships* shall be free from the right of search; and so far as our administration shall contend for this principle, I pledge myself to support them. But in making this pledge I would not be understood to divest myself of the right to examine the measures they may pursue, or the plans they may adopt. Though I think our country ought to go to war for the outrage committed on the Chesapeake, and ought to make that war eternal if reparation is refused; yet I should very unwillingly see a resort to such extreme measures for the obtaining of other points, which may be, and I fear will be connected with this transaction—points which it is visionary to suppose the British will ever accede to, so long as they remain a nation, and which, if conceded, would, it is believed, be an evil instead of a good to our country.

Such is a brief sketch of my political principles, and of the plan on which it is intended the *Washington Federalist* shall be conducted, and to which I most respectfully solicit the patronage of all true disciples of the Washington School thro'out the union. For awhile the cause of Federalism has drooped—for awhile the rays of the sun of truth have been obfuscated by the dark clouds of democracy, and the "spirits of the shade and of the cave have ruled over us." But yet a little while, and the season of adversity will have passed away. The illusion cannot long continue. Already does it begin to lose its deceptive charm. Already does the returning sun of reason begin to dissipate the mists of ignorance and error which have too long overhung our country. The visto of hope which had nearly closed, again opens, and presents to our view the prospect of better things. Now is the time for every true friend to his country to aid the cause of truth and of virtue. Let every heart be ardent in the cause, and every skilful pen be poised for the contest. Then will victory be ours; then will each one have the glorious, the inexpressible pleasure of reflecting that *he*, too, had a share in rescuing his country from that degradation and contempt into which democracy would plunge her, and in placing her safety on a basis which shall resist the shock of internal commotion or external assault, and her Fame on a pedestal that shall mock the oblivious efforts of time.

JONATHAN S. FINDLAY.

** This is no visionary danger conjured up to serve a purpose. Threats of no equivocal interpretation have been thrown out in different parts of the union; and in our own neighborhood is a society of "spirits malign," who, in nightly conclave, drink "Immolation to Federalists."*

NEW YORK, *Sept.* 1.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON July 8.

A Lisbon mail arrived yesterday morning the letters by which we lament to say, mention the shock of an earthquake to have been felt at Lisbon on the 6th ultimo. It took place about four o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted about twelve seconds.—The shock was so severe that several houses were much damaged, and the city thrown into the greatest confusion. But few lives were lost, several had their arms and legs broken, &c. by jumping out of the windows, under the apprehension of the houses falling on them. The shock was also felt at St. Ubes, Oporto and generally thro'out Portugal. It was felt on board the Lively frigate about eight miles off the rock of Lisbon. The following is a letter received from a gentleman resident at Lisbon:

Extract of a letter dated Lisbon July 12.

"At four o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday last, the 6th instant, a shock of an earthquake was felt here, of very much more force, and longer continuance, than has been experienced since the dreadful one in 1755. In all parts of the city and suburbs the houses were abandoned, and the inhabitants on their knees, and the greater part in the most piteous and lamentable tones supplicating the Divine Mercy.—The universal impression was, that a shock so alarming would be presently followed by others more fatal, and while some with a pious resignation awaited the expected crisis, others gave way to frantic despair and nothing could exceed the general horror. Happily however it terminated with the first great shock. The dread which it excited caused great numbers to leave the city and to pass the night in the open fields, but an undisturbed tranquility continued, which in the course of the next day was restored to order, and dispelled the agitations which more or less every one suffered. The prevailing opinion is that there were two shocks so instantaneously connected, as to be in effect the same as one. They were preceded by a terrific subterraneous noise, such as thunder might be supposed to produce, if pent up within the bowels of the earth, and when the shock commenced, its violence gave repeated and perfectly visible motion to every building in the city. I have conversed with several who lived here when the great earthquake happened which destroyed Lisbon in 1755, and they all agree that the violence of that did not exceed this, but it was of much longer continuance and many times repeated. Had this lasted two seconds longer half Lisbon would have been in ruins. As it is there are few houses that do not exhibit some proof of its effects, though except some old dwellings, that were thrown down, and which caused two deaths and several fractured limbs, the injury has not been great. The convents and churches have suffered most.—The house we occupy is uncommonly strong, with walls two feet and an half thick, but it is shattered from one end to the other, more or less, and in some places the fractures extend from top to bottom. The ships in the river experienced a sensation similar to what is felt when striking and passing over a ridge of rocks.

"According to the best authentic opinions as to its duration, it lasted from six to ten seconds. Doctor C—— and Mr. M——, at the distance of 2 miles from each other, are enabled to speak with tolerable certainty, from the circumstance of their having observed that the shock continued during the whole time they were running from their chambers into the street, which each of them had reached before it subsided. They supposed about two seconds to have elapsed before they quitted their seats, and they have ascertained, by subsequent and repeated experiments, that they could not have been less than five seconds in getting down stairs.

"It was equally felt at Cintra and at Mafra, where the royal family were. The princess, who possesses great fortitude of presence of mind, snatched up her infant and ran with it into the garden; the prince regent sunk under the alarm, and remained insensible for a considerable time.

"Of the many shocks that have been felt here since the year 1755, two only have been distinguished as materially alarming; but neither of them are considered by any means either in point of violence or duration, to that of which I write.

"A subsequent shock, but of so slight a nature as not to be felt by the generality of the people, is ascertained to have occurred about eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 10th instant. It was felt more sensibly at Mafra and other places than here."

[We copy the following article from the Newcastle Chronicle of July 11, as an evidence that in England the 79th bulletin from the French grand army has been substituted instead of the 79th, and that the latter has been suppressed. As this bulletin contains the particulars of the battle of Friedland, and will positively never appear in the English papers, we wait with some anxiety for the next short arrival from France, that we may be enabled to lay this interesting document before the readers of the Mercantile Advertiser.]

Postscript to the Newcastle Chronicle of July 11

We have received the French papers to the 31st, and Dutch to the 6th, which completely dissipate the speculations lately indulged in, as to the operations on the continent. The Russians appear to be totally discomfited in the battle of Friedland. The 79th bulletin, dated Wehlau, the 17th of June, contains a detail of the events of that disastrous day, in which, on the anniversary of the battle of Marengo, Bonaparte, with an extraordinary accumulation of good fortune, has gained a victory not less important. The loss of the Russians from the 5th up to the 14, is estimated at 60,000 killed, wounded and prisoners—Bonaparte pursued his victory with unusual rapidity, and on the 19th, his head quarters were at Tilsit, on the Niemen. Marshal Soult entered Koningsbergh on the 16th, and got an immense booty, and 160,000 stand of arms, some of which, it is said, were not unloaded from the ships. But the most important result is, that the emperor of Russia, in consequence of the irretrievable defeat his army sustained on the 14th, proposed an armistice, which was agreed to. It is not to be broken without a month's notice. In the mean time the French army secures a position, of which the Nieman is the principal boundary and barrier. This armistice is for the express purpose of giving time for the negociation of peace, which it is very probable will speedily be concluded. The king of Prussia was not included in this armistice, except that he had five days to conclude one for himself.

These events were announced at Berlin on the 22d, by general Clarke: "An armistice was concluded on the 22d instant between Russia and France. One of the articles mentions, that hostilities shall not commence till a month after notice shall have been given. The French and Prussian armies are to conclude a separate armistice within the interval of the five following days. His majesty the emperor of the French and his majesty the emperor of the Russians, are immediately to nominate plenipotentiaries, to negociate the great work of peace. An exchange of prisoners will take place immediately.—The limits of the French and Russian armies, during the armistice, shall be from the Curish Haff, the Phalweg of the Niemen, and from the left bank of that river up to the mouth of the Arama at Stalupenen and pursuing the course of that river to the mouth of the Robra in the Narew, and from thence ascending to the left bank of the Narew by Tylyoczym Surasz Narew to the frontiers of Prussia and Russia. The limits in the French Nebrung are to be the Nyweg.

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to believe that the French
the battle of the 14th, this
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clear that the continent i
Bonaparte, and in all pro
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Denmark to temporise.
every moment their final ac
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in safety! The politica
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KNOXVILLE,

Death of Doub

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of the chiefs of the Cherok
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who unobserved entered
Broom where he then
pulled out the candle and
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moved by the Broom to
neighborhood where he c
until Monday evening, wh
Indians, supposed to be i
person who had shot him
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his head, and beat it to je
of their pistols. Circumst
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Alexandria Daily

SATURDAY, SEPT

Since the late fires at S
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held from the United States
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ing with brick or stone.

Hostile Disposition of the N

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Ohio, Michigan, and Ind
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of the United States, to
quisite militia to check
which is manifested b
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BRITISH INSO

Schoodic, (

"MR. PRINTER

"I hasten to inform you
vating circumstance which
day. The schooner Eliz
capt. James Meagher, bou
for Boston, laden with lu
down the river was boarded
gan, of the English brig
manded a man, whom he
his vessel: on being told b
he had no men on board
those he should not spare, t
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INCREASE OF

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After the people had brought themselves to believe that the French were beaten in the battle of the 14th, this intelligence produced a most gloomy sensation. It is now clear that the continent is at the feet of Bonaparte, and in all probability we shall be left to prosecute the contest alone. Every man's feelings are now sufficiently touched by this melancholy prospect.

Thus is Prussia annihilated and Russia shut up within her own frontier. Sweden must no longer attempt to swagger, or Denmark to temporise. Perhaps at this very moment their final answers have been exacted, and our expeditions exposed to the mere chance of being enabled to return in safety! The political atmosphere is gloomy beyond all former example!

KNOXVILLE, Aug 15.

Death of Doublehead.

On Sunday night last, Doublehead one of the chiefs of the Cherokee tribe of Indians, was shot in the head, by some person, who unobserved entered the house of the Broom where he then was, and who pulled out the candle and escaped without being distinguished. Doublehead was removed by the Broom to a house in the neighborhood where he continued to live until Monday evening, when a party of five Indians, supposed to be in league with the person who had shot him, discovered his place of concealment, fired balls through his head, and beat it to jelly with the butts of their pistols. Circumstances fix suspicion on a conspicuous settler in the nation, as the contriver of his death.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

Since the late fires at St. Thomas's, the houses and stores which have been built are of Stone; and contemplating that a supply of lumber may at some time hereafter be withheld from the United States, the people of several of the West-India islands intend building with brick or stone.

Hostile Disposition of the Northern Indians.

We are informed, that the governors of Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana, are immediately to be called on, by the government of the United States, to put forth the requisite militia to check the hostile spirit which is manifested by the Northern tribes (supposed to have been instigated by the English traders among them) and if necessary to chastise the savages.

Phil. Reg.

BRITISH INSOLENCE.

"*Schoodic, (Maine) July 20.*

"MR. PRINTER,

"I hasten to inform you of a most aggravating circumstance which happened here this day. The schooner Eliza, commanded by capt. James Meagher, bound from this place for Boston, laden with lumber, on passing down the river was boarded by capt. Schreugam, of the English brig Isabella, who demanded a man, whom he said had deserted his vessel: on being told by captain M. that he had no men on board but his own, and those he should not spare, the English captain flew into a violent passion, and said he had an armed boat, which would be along side directly, and take him by force: he observing but little attention paid to what he said, declared he would bring the schooner to an anchor, and went forward for that purpose. At this instant, we observed a long boat full of men, armed with muskets, at a small distance from the schooner, at which every man on board, (consisting of eight, passengers and crew) armed themselves with handspikes, &c. (there being but one musket on board) and forbid their coming along side. Seeing we were determined, the boat left us, and made the best of her way to the brig. The English captain then said he would remain on board the schooner, and go to Eastport, (about 30 miles down the river) where he hoped to fall in with the English cutter, and by her assistance obtain the man—but after going about 16 miles, he seemed to repent, and wished to be sat shore—which was done. The brig was a merchantman. What the event of such insults will be, we leave the public to determine.

A PASSENGER."

INCREASE OF BEES.

The following easy method of taking the honey without destroying the bees, was communicated to the editor of the Cornwall Gazette by a respectable French Priest, who asserts that it is the mode generally adopted throughout France:—In the dusk of the evening when the bees are quietly lodged, approach the hive and turn it gently over; having steadily placed it in a small pit previously dug to receive it, with its bottom uppermost, covered with a clean new hive, which had been previously prepared, with two small sticks stuck across its middle and rubbed with aromatic herbs. Having carefully adjusted the mouth of each hive to the other, so that no aperture remains between them, take a small stick and beat gently round the sides of the lower hive for about 10 minutes or a quarter of an hour, in which time the bees will leave their cells in the lower hive and ascend and adhere to the upper one. Then gently lift the new hive with all its little tenants, and place it on the stand from whence the other hive was taken. This should be done some time in the week preceding midsummer day; that the bees may have time before the summer flowers are faded, to lay in a new stock of honey, which they will not fail to do for their subsistence through the winter. As many as have the humanity and good sense to adopt this practice, will find their reward in the increase of their stock and their valuable produce.

From the London Courier of the 10th July.

"A variety of rumors are in circulation. It has been said that accounts have been received of rejoicings and illuminations at Calais, Boulogne and other places, in consequence of treaties of peace having been signed between Russia, Prussia, and France, on the 25th of last month. That rejoicings have taken place we do not doubt, but is it probable that they were in consequence of armistices having been signed. Negociations for peace are not likely to occupy a great length of time; but it hardly can be supposed that they would be concluded in four days. It seems, to be too easily believed that Russia will be compelled to accept any terms that Bonaparte may choose to dictate. It ought to be recollected, that Russia, though beaten, had not lost an inch of territory; that there was not the least likehood of Bonaparte penetrating far into the Russian territories, whatever might be his successes over the Russian troops: that those troops, though defeated, were still able to effect their retreat in good order. One of the articles in the last German papers speaks of the cloud of Cossacks that were seen on the other side of the Niemen, covering the rear of the Russian army. Russia, therefore, is not in such a situation as to be compelled to accede to any terms that Bonaparte may dictate; yet there are some persons who have imagined that she will not only be compelled to abandon her alliance with this country, but that she will take part against us, and form a confederacy of the Northern powers against this country. We have too high an opinion of the emperor Alexander, to believe for a moment that he has any such intentions, whatever may be his dislike of our late incapable ministers.

"A second rumor was, that Bonaparte had solicited Russia and Prussia to conclude an armistice with him. A third, that a Monitsur of the 1st had been received announcing Bonaparte's refusal to accede to any armistice. Neither of these rumors deserve the least credit.

"A fourth rumor announced that a flag of truce had arrived from France with pacific overtures. Stocks rose, and the omnium was at one time yesterday as high as 1 1-2, it left off at 1. No flag of truce has arrived, but there is reason to expect that Bonaparte will make some overtures to us. It has always been his policy, after any great victory to profess his desire to make peace with us. But it is not likely that he will consent to our negociating jointly with Russia—he will have separate negociations with every power—with Russia, with Prussia, and with this country. But we adhere to the opinion we expressed yesterday, that an honorable peace is not, in the present extravagance of Bonaparte's triumph and pretentions, to be made with him.

"The expedition has not only not been recalled, but the third division is to sail directly. Though the troops we have sent cannot, as we said yesterday, do any service to the king of Sweden, yet it might be deemed advisable to send them on to Memel to join the Russian army. It is possible that the negociations between Russia and France may not terminate in peace, in which case this accession of force would be of considerable service to the Russians.

FROM THE EMERALD.

THE WORLD AS IT IS.

IT has long been remarked that this world is a true comedy, and divided into halves, which reciprocally laugh at each other. Though the *ton* of high life diffuses a kind of sameness over itself, which has given rise to the idea that upper life is nothing but a masked ball, it is, nevertheless, in that sphere alone men must be studied.

The art of contrast, as striking on the dramatic scene as in nature, shines in those scenes with all their lustre, and may readily be discriminated by an attentive observer; after having seen some excellent copies at the theatres, we have always been much gratified in the meeting of the originals in society. I do not know if that species of disposition is an eulogium on our hearts, but it exists and most assuredly is the satire of the world as it is.

I was acquainted some time since, and was, indeed, very intimate with two people, whose characters were extremely sympathetic. Perhaps even, and I must acknowledge it, the pleasure they procured me by their caprice inspired in me much friendship for them; that infatuated egotism penetrates itself every where, and we sometimes extol the people we have occasion for, to dissemble the necessity we have for their acquaintance.

However that may be, it is impossible to meet two persons of more opposite characters, and what is astonishing, of more affection for each other. They could not do without each other; and could not see each other without quarrelling. One said *black* expressly because the other said *white;* if the former persisted that *two & two are four*, the latter would have said that it was a ridiculous error, and he would not be made the dupe of the argument.

"One morning I called at one of their houses. He was in his study. "My good fellow, (said he as soon as he saw me) I am one of the most fortunate men in the world, look and you will see my chest has been robbed." Yes, I answered I perceive the lock has been forced, but I do not exactly discover what there is to excite such rejoicing. How blind you are he replied rubbing his hands and evincing by all his actions the greatest joy. 'don't you see the thieves who robbed my chest have not found the five hundred pounds that were concealed in it? They have taken two hundred and fifty pounds from the chest and have left five hundred pounds in the secret drawer; was there ever any thing so fortunate. Yes, my friend I conceive myself the most fortunate man in the world; if they had discovered the secret drawer, I should have been completely and inevitably ruined."

He was in the extacy of joy, he did not think of the two hundred and fifty pounds he was robbed of; he thought only of the five hundred he had saved. As to me, I had some difficulty to compliment him, I could not reconcile myself to that kind of fortune; I however admired what we call philosophy, which is often considered according to the idea of the object.

I went to see my other friend, to relate the scene I had witnessed. I found him with a paper in his hand, anger in his eyes, and invective in his mouth. "The rascals," said he, "will not be satisfied till they have drove me to the work-house; don't you think," said he, as I entered, "don't you think, my dear fellow, that I am right, here is the receipt of my expences for the year, it is double what it was the preceding; I am exasperated beyond measure; I will dismiss every scoundrel of them." "You should dismiss them," said I, "if they have deceived you; but I think I perceive that if the bill is double this year, the crops are also four times more abundant than last year." That has nothing to do with it," he replied, "I am robbed, I am ruined, I am one of the most unfortunate of men." Instead of sharing his grief, and encouraging his complaints, I began to relate the adventure of the robbed chest, and the joy his friend evinced in discovering he had not lost the whole of his property. I told him the whole.

He answered that his friend was mad, and should be put into a mad house. His friend, to whom I afterwards related the adventure of his bill of expences, positively said the same thing of him: "He is a fool, and should be put in a mad-house."

It is therefore true that every man has his whim, and we only see those of others.

It is also true, that one half of the world laughs at the other half.

To draw a kind of moral from the above, this inference may be cited for an apologue, that the more we have lived in the world, the more we incline to be indulgent. Cowardice is said to engender cruelty, and is solitude and ignorance that produce and encourage intollerance.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Schooner Alert, Captain Luckett, 16 days from St. Thomas—Sugar and Hides—Jonah Thompson and Son and others.

Left St. Thomas 20th of August, on that morning a brig belonging to Kenebunk arrived, the captain said she had been blown out of Nevis Roads the 16th in a violent hurricane, cut both his cables and mainmast for the safety of the crew, on his way down to St. Thomas picked up seven men in an open boat, who said the gale had been general through the windward Islands and had done great damage; when I left the Sail Rock passage it was blowing a gale of wind.

Left at St. Thomas, ship Halcyon, William Prettyface, master, from Marseilles, with several other American vessels names not recollected.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

Made of Superfine Burr Flour.

	CENTS.
The 8 pound loaf to be sold for	30
4 pound loaf	15
2 pound loaf	7 1-2
1 pound loaf	4

JOHN LONGDEN,
Clerk of the Market.

September 5.

☞ *Star Fire Company.*—The Engine to be worked this afternoon at 4, and the Quarterly Meeting held at the court-house, ot 7 o'clock.

September 5.

LOST OR MISLAID,

On the 3d instant,

A NOTE, drawn by *Robert G. Langpher*, for one hundred dollars, at four months, dated the 12th May last, and made payable to *J. & M. Scholfield*, and by them indorsed to the subscribers, who will be thankful to the finder to leave it with the Printer, as it cannot be of any value to any other than the proper owner, the payment being stopped in bank.

A. Scholfield & Co.

September 5. 3t

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS,

HE has removed his Shop to the east side of Royal near Prince-street, where he intends to carry on Ladies' and Gentlemens' Hair-cutting, Dressing, and Hair Manufactory, in the most approved manner.

He returns thanks for the liberal encouragement he has met with, and solicits a continuance thereof.

Thomas Shields.

September 5. sm&w

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

Mrs. MELMOTH *and Mr.* RUTHERFORD.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT 5,

Will be presented, the celebrated TRAGEDY,

OF

DOUGLAS.

Lord Randolph,	Mr. Cone.
Glenalvon,	Mr. Wood.
Old Norval,	Mr. Cross.
Douglas,	Mr. Rutherford.
Officer,	Mr. Miller.
Attendants,	Messrs Barnett and Cunningham.
Lady Randolph,	Mrs. Melmoth.
Anne,	Mrs. Jefferson.

END OF THE PLAY,

The Comic Song—"*The Yorkshire Concert, or Madam Figs Gala—*" By Mr. Jefferson.

AFTER WHICH—THE PORTRAIT PAINTER—*Mrs. Melmoth*—In which character she will draw the pictures of a *Beau—A Belle—A Fine Lady—A Miser—A Glutton—Two Speculators—A Sailor—and Herself.*

Between the first and second acts of the Farce, The Favorite Air, "*Blest as the Immortal Gods is he,*"—Mrs. Melmoth.

The evenings entertainments to conclude with the admired musical Farce, of

THE REVIEW;

OR,

The Wags of Windsor.

Deputy Bull,	Mr. Charnock.
John Lump,	Mr. Rutherford.
Looney McWolter,	Mr. Cross.
Captain Beaugard,	Mr. Wood.
Dubbs,	Mr. Barnett.
Caleb Quotem,	Mr. Jefferson.
Servant,	Master Cunningham.
Grace Gaylove,	Mrs. Jefferson.
Lucy,	Mrs. Woodham.

☞ *The Evenings of performance in future will be* TUESDAY, THURSDAY *and* SATURDAY.

†‡† *Admittance*—BOX, ONE DOLLAR—PIT, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS—GALLERY, FIFTY CENTS.

Tickets to be had at the office, in front of the THEATRE, at Gadsby's Hotel, and at the Office of the Daily Advertiser.

September 4.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine or the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. eS

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle of *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public, being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild* yet *powerul* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered, is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS OF DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1805.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

GREAT BARGAINS.

INTENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon low terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One Tract well known by the name of Abingdon,

Being on the Potomac river, between Alexandria and Georgetown and nearly opposite the City of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about FOUR HUNDRED acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY DOLLARS per annum, with other stipulations contained in said lease.

One other Tract contiguous to the First,

Leased to William Fraser for FORTY DOLLARS per annum, containing about SIXTY acres.

One other Tract, containing Ten Acres of Bottom Land,

Adjoining the Four Mile Mill Tract.

One other Tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate

And within two and a half miles of George-Town, containing SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with *Red* and *White OAK.*

ALSO,

Three Thousand Acres on the Scioto River in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was intitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of *Baldwin Dade*, esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms, &c. he being legally authorized to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

WALTER S. ALEXANDER.

August 13. eo

☞ Complete sets of SALMAGUNDI as far as published, or any number to complete broken sets, may be had of

R. GRAY,

Bookseller, King Street

August 14.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE,

WINES.
- 10 pipes old port,
- 5 do. Madeira,
- 30 quarter casks Lisbon,
- 12 do. particular Teneriffe
- 15 do. Malaga
- 15 pipes old cognac brandy
- 5 do. 4th proof Holland gin
- 5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
- 12 do. 1st quality molasses
- 6 do. green copperas
- 2 do. alum
- 20 do. brown sugar
- 20 bags pimento
- 15 do pepper

TEAS.
- 10 chests young hyson
- 10 do. hyson skin
- 5 do. imperial

- 100 bags green coffee
- 150 kegs madder
- 50 do. ground ginger
- 30 do. raisins
- 1200 lbs bacon, well cured
- 5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground allum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for family use, on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

August 31.

NOTICE.

Under the authority of a deed of trust from *Thomas West* to the subscriber, to satisfy a debt due to John Hodgkin's, of seven hundred sixty-two dollars forty-two cents—on SATURDAY the 19th day of September, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises in Lots containing from 10 to 14 acres—

A Tract of Land, near Alexandria, to the north of the new turnpike road and lying on the east of Stumpshill, being one moiety of a tract of land commonly called "*Pearson's Tract.*"

The terms of sale will be—One-third cash, one-third in sixty, and one-third in ninety days. Conveyances to be made on the receipt of the last instalment.

R. MOTT.

August 26. dts

☞ *Sale to begin at 12 o'clock.*

The Subscriber

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS and the Public at large,

THAT he always keeps a general assortment of *Nails, Brads,* and *Sprigs* of every description, for sale at his nail manufactory, Union-street.—Merchants and others may be supplied on as good terms as at Philadelphia or Baltimore. He has lately commenced the Blacksmith business, in its various branches; those who favor him with their custom may depend on having their work done with neatness and dispatch. Orders from country merchants and others, for nails, will be duly attended to, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

Horace Field.

☞ HOOP-IRON for sale at the factory.

September 3. eo

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

A THREE STORY *BRICK WAREHOUSE*, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the *Shipping* or *Grocery* business—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT,

And immediate possession given,

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by *Jacob Hoffman*—an excellent stand for the DRY GOOD business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

March 14. 3tawtf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, on the 18th of June last, a *negro woman*, named *MIMY*, of a light complexion, somewhat masculine, remarkable large and strong made, when spoken to, if taken by surprize, stammers—Had on when she went away a striped homespun cotton short gown and petticoat—Whoever takes up said negro and brings her home to the subscriber's farm, at Gum-Spring, in Fairfax county, or confines her in any jail so that the subscriber gets her again shall receive the above reward.

Elizabeth Peake.

August 1. 1aw7w*

ALMANACS *for 1808,*

Just Published, and for sale,

By COTTOM & STEWART.

Aug. 24.

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of Dr. Wheaton's patent Itch Ointment and Jaundice Bitters,

FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,

Bookseller, King-street, Alexandria.

June 9. 1aw3m

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